

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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TUESDAY MORNING,  
JULY 31, 1917.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

## Marching On

GROUND has been shifted so many times by the senate on the proper solution of the whiskey and other hard spirits issue during the war, with the conference committee itself apparently twice changing its mind on the same question, that it is somewhat bewildering, at this distance and with an abridged press report, to follow it. Apparently, however, spirits are to be tabulated altogether, the conferees on the Food Control Bill having closed up the loopholes in the measure as the senate finally passed it.

As the bill emerged from the upper house it simply forbade the further distillation of spirits, leaving the stocks already distilled and held in bond subject to withdrawal for sale, except that the President might commandeer this at a price that gave the distillers a ten percent profit. The commandeering was not mandatory upon the President. This plan suited the distillers perfectly, inasmuch as they have enough spirits in bond for a three year supply, the price on which they could run up to whatever limit the boozers would stand for. Fifty cents a drink was already being quoted as the market price.

Now, according to the reading of the wireless despatches of Saturday, the President is directed to commandeer not only what whiskey is in bond but all other stocks of whiskey previously withdrawn from the bonded warehouses. This will put the cork in the national flask. In addition, when the Army authorities reach the decision that the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines is retarding the military efficiency of the nation, the President is empowered to extend prohibition to these beverages, giving us a bone dry nation.

Today in the senate the debate commences on the constitutional amendment resolution introduced the first day of the session by Senator Sheppard, which calls for nationwide prohibition. It is stated that the vote on this, to be taken on Wednesday, by agreement, will be close. It appears certain that the resolution has a better chance of receiving favorable consideration now than similar resolutions at any previous time, and its passage by congress would be a long, long step toward making the United States a bone dry nation for keeps. Once such a resolution is passed in congress it stands and the fight would be immediately transferred to the various States, two-thirds of which would have to ratify the amendment to add it to the Constitution.

Of the forty-eight States, twenty-five today are bone dry, and it is taken for granted that these twenty-five would ratify the amendment at the first sessions of their legislatures, leaving only seven of the twenty-three others to be secured by the Prohibitionists. In all probability the dry forces would select those States now known to be nearest prohibition and would concentrate their fight in these. In each of the twenty-three States the liquor forces would be on the defensive, however, and fighting a downhill battle in every one.

The Food Control measure of prohibition is for the duration of the war only, but it will give prohibition such a chance to demonstrate itself that the nation will never, in all probability, return to the condition of today. Every indication is of a steady progress towards an all-prohibition Union.

## Impossibilities

NO man can lift himself over a fence by his own boot straps. Nevertheless, that is what a good share of the American people are trying to do. We all want higher wages and a lower cost of living, not realizing that if all workers receive higher wages the cost of production of all commodities is going to be increased thereby, unless the average man at the same time does more work and turns out more produce. Unfortunately the aforesaid "average man" is not built that way.

During the last twenty years a very large class of workers have succeeded in getting their wages and incomes raised without reference to the means employed and certainly without reference to the amount, or quality, of service rendered as a quid pro quo. Manufacturers who are compelled to pay higher wages must get their money back by raising the prices charged for their goods, but to keep the chain in motion and continue in business, in spite of the clamorous protests of their customers, they must also seek some unfair advantage.

This mad race for "special privilege" on the part of laborer, producer, employer and consumer is one of the things that has set the whole world out of joint, for that is exactly what has been going on all over the world. Permanent industrial peace can only come at home and as between foreign nations when all realize the utter futility of obtaining a footing which will give one class, or one race, a permanent industrial advantage over all other people. If workers throughout the world would unite with one another instead of fighting each other, there would result a democracy incapable of being overturned by all the combined military autocracies on earth.

Organized labor, organized capital and organized government, all working together for their mutual welfare can accomplish wonders in the way of establishing a permanent world's peace.

Secretary Lansing says it all when he told the men of the officers' training camp at Madison Barracks yesterday that the only way to be sure for the future is to lam the daylight out of Germany now, letting them see the sense and justice of it all later.

## Trading With the Enemy

ONE of the very important war measures to be taken up soon in the senate is the Trading With the Enemy Bill, modeled closely on the lines of the British Act of the same name. It has been passed in the house and is in the senate with the backing of the administration. Its prime object is to prohibit all commercial intercourse with Germany, directly or indirectly, during the period of the war.

The bill makes it unlawful for any person, except with the license of the secretary of commerce, to trade or attempt to trade with an enemy or for or on account of or on behalf of or for the benefit of an enemy, either directly or indirectly, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that the person with or for or on account of or on behalf of or for the benefit of whom such trade is conducted is an enemy.

The same restrictions apply to trading with "an ally of an enemy."

It is also made unlawful "to transport or attempt to transport" an enemy or the ally of an enemy.

The President is given authority to liberalize the interpretation of the law by suspending the provisions of the act, so far as they apply to the ally of an enemy. The bill provides:

The secretary of commerce, under direction of the President, may grant licenses under this act, special or general, to any person or class of persons, if he shall be of the opinion that such grant shall be compatible with the safety of the United States, and with the successful prosecution of the war.

The bill provides for the appointment by the secretary of commerce of an "alien-property custodian" who is empowered to receive all money and property in the United States belonging to or due an enemy and to hold, administer and account for the same under the direction of the secretary.

All persons holding or controlling money or property belonging to an enemy are required to make a full report to the property custodian within thirty days after the passage of the act, and if the secretary shall so direct, the property shall be turned over to the alien-property custodian to be held until the end of the war.

"The preservation of enemy property by governmental agencies is for the best interest of the interested subject himself," said Representative Montague, during the recent debate in the house. "The fortune of trade in time of war renders precarious the solvency of debtors of holders of property, and the assumption of the debt or custody of the property by the government gives the enemy, or ally of the enemy, the best possible protection."

The bill contains provision for the utilization of "enemy patents" under license of the federal trade commission. It was pointed out in the debate that it is especially necessary to utilize salvarsan, a German medicine. Representative La Guardia led an unsuccessful fight against the patent section. He asserted that Germany would retaliate by the abrogation of American patents, and the patent rights of Americans in Germany far exceeded German patent rights in the United States. The salvarsan matter, he said, was "but a drop in the bucket" to the bigger question involved.

## An American Triumph

TWO American investigators working under the auspices of the Rockefeller Institute on the diseases incident to trench warfare have discovered the nature of, and remedy for, the so-called gaseous gangrene. This wound infection, long known in hospitals as one of the most dreaded sequences of otherwise successful operations, has been one of the most serious diseases following gunshot wounds received in trench fighting.

The gas germ was discovered by Professor Welch, of Johns Hopkins University, in 1892. Its spores are present in most soils which have been heavily fertilized with stable manure and especially in soils grazed by sheep. Raw wool is almost always contaminated with it, and the bacillus is so hard to kill that even the thorough cleansing processes to which the textile weavers submit wool when making it into cloth do not completely sterilize the germs.

When bits of woollen cloth, or filth and dirt from the sodden trenches are carried into wounds, the bacilli multiply rapidly and the condition known as gaseous gangrene arises. This infection has been extremely difficult to control, and thousands of soldiers have fallen victims.

Announcement has now been made by the Rockefeller Institute that as a result of studies made by the bacillus, Dr. C. G. Bull and Miss Ida Prichett have discovered an antitoxin which completely immunizes animals against the infection. If, as is anticipated, the antitoxin is equally efficacious in protecting the human body against the gangrene toxin another great victory will have been scored in preventive medicine.

While those who have enlisted in the national guard will not be required to register tomorrow, nor will they be drafted later on, it is far from being the case that the men who are in the guard or who may enlist today are attempting to dodge any liability to duty. The exact contrary is the case, because it is a certainty that the guard will be called into active service before there will be a draft in Hawaii. The idea that may prevail with some that there is to be a draft here for the regular service only, with the guard staying out, is certainly not well founded.

## BREVITIES

The Bush garage in Walluku, Maui, has been sold by its owner, N. P. Bush to J. T. Moir, Jr., of Paipaiou, Hawaii. Mr. Bush will leave for the mainland shortly.

The issuance of a Japanese directory for the city of Honolulu has been approved by the advertising and publicity committee of the chamber of commerce.

Funeral services for the late Hans Henry Kähler were held at four o'clock yesterday in the Williams' undertaking parlors, the interment being in Nuuanu cemetery.

On a writ of error, the case of Haydelson against Lincoln was filed in the supreme court yesterday. The appeal is from the judgment of Circuit Judge Edings of Maui.

Trial by jury has been demanded by William Johnson, Tom Solomon and Joe Solomon, charged in the police court with an assault on the crew of a Rapid Transit car last Saturday night.

At a meeting of the charities and social welfare committee of the chamber of commerce Thursday the collection of forty thousand dollars for the Japanese Hospital Association for its new hospital was approved.

David Morton, deputy sheriff of the District of Makawao, Maui, died at his home in Kula last Thursday, dropsy being given as the cause of death. The deceased, who was fifty-two years old, is survived by the widow and nine children.

Second District Magistrate Larnach postponed yesterday for a week the trial of the case against Domingo Ferreira, the well known jockey, who is charged with assaulting a young Portuguese woman in Kalaheua Avenue on Thursday morning.

Ralph A. Wadsworth, president of the Maui chamber of commerce, of Maui, has appointed Worth O. Aiken, Representative J. J. Walsh and Daniel H. Case as representatives of the chamber to the September civic convention to be held in this city.

Seven boys, whose ages ran from sixteen to eighteen years, were committed yesterday by Judge Heen to the industrial school at Waialea for gambling. They are all old offenders. In the lot there are three Portuguese, two Chinese, one Part-Hawaiian, and one Porto Rican.

The Hawaiian band has been placed by the board of supervisors at the disposal of the members of the civic committee to be held here in September. Municipal automobiles will also be placed at the disposal of the civic conventionists for the trip around Oahu on September 16, the first day of the gathering.

Chinese of Hawaii, who wish to travel must take unusual precautions, says a letter from the department in Washington to the federal court here. They must have a certificate from the immigration authorities that they are entitled to enter the country again, when their journey is over.

Walter Ballentine, paying teller of the First National Bank, is the first to sail here in the British liner service against the Hun. Congress has given authority to the Allies to enlist men for their armies in this country, and the British commission is the first to take advantage of this permission in Honolulu.

Just what disposition to make of the lot on which stands the ancient Honolulu Hale, Ewa of the postoffice, is something the territorial authorities have not yet arrived at. The structure was sold recently for sixty dollars to Frank Gregory, to be removed within two months. One-half of this time has elapsed already.

With a capital stock of \$3000, and with the privilege to increase it to \$100,000, articles of incorporation of the Honolulu Film Company, a Japanese concern, were filed yesterday with Henry C. Hapai, acting territorial treasurer. A general moving picture business is proposed to be done by the company.

Herbert Cohen, who assisted in the construction of the federal building in Hilo, will have charge of the construction of the buildings of Ford Island which are to house the aviation plant Uncle Sam will erect there. This announcement was made yesterday at headquarters. The work will be rushed with all possible speed.

According to the books of the territorial government, closed June 30, for the fiscal and biennial period, legislative appropriations amounted to \$2,371,466.55, against which was drawn \$1,578,577.33, leaving a balance of \$792,889.22, of which \$133,362.76 lapsed for the period, carrying over to the new period \$659,526.46.

H. J. Gosse, a private in the field artillery, died here yesterday, after an illness of two months, from spinal meningitis, contracted on board the transport that brought him from the mainland. Mrs. Gosse, his mother who is to his bedside when notified of his condition by the army authorities, will accompany the body home to Reno, Nevada.

It was announced yesterday that Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, president of the board of health, will probably conclude by Wednesday of the coming week the annual report of his department. Shortly after this work has been finished it is expected that a meeting of the board of health will be held, when appropriations and other important subjects will be considered.

About two hundred enlisted men, members of the Second Infantry, Hawaiian National Guard, have been ordered transferred to the national guard reserve by local headquarters. This step was taken primarily because under the new arrangement of the different commands, there is no unit to which these men can be attached on the Big Island, nor is there any command with which they can drill.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

## PERSONALS

J. W. Bains of Hilo, former Honolulu newspaper man, is a visitor in the city.

Henry M. P. Rose, who has been on a two weeks' vacation, has returned to his duties at R. H. Heckfeld & Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Henry Rickard became the parents of a son on Tuesday at the Kapiolani Maternity Home.

Sister Beata of the Hilo Hospital was a passenger in the Mauna Kea yesterday for her home in the Big Island.

W. H. Field, manager of the Maunaloa Hotel, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday afternoon to his home in Waiolu.

A. E. Carter, waterfront police officer, left in the Mauna Kea yesterday afternoon on a business trip to Maui and Hilo.

Among recently arrived guests at the Pleasanton Hotel are Lieut. Comdr. P. F. Johnson, U. S. N., and J. M. Laughlin of Burlington, Iowa.

David Kalani of Honolulu, Hilo, returned yesterday in the Mauna Kea to his Big Island home. He spent several weeks visiting in Honolulu.

James Moanalele and Miss Annie Himele were married on Friday by Peter N. Kahokuolaha, the witnesses being Mr. and Mrs. Kalani Himele.

C. C. Kubo, a well known Hilo merchant, who spent the past two weeks in the city, left for the Big Island yesterday afternoon in the Mauna Kea.

P. A. Schaefer, Jr., of the hardware department of H. H. Heckfeld & Co., who has been on his annual vacation, has returned from the mainland.

Mrs. W. J. Hampton and Miss Catherine Rottmann were entertained at a small party on Friday evening at the Pleasanton Hotel by Frank Q. Cannon.

David K. Kuuku and Miss Mary Perry were married on Friday by Rev. Robert Ahuna of the Hoomana Naaaua Church. The witnesses were Dick K. Diamond and David Makaanani.

Albert Kapika and Miss Mary Maunaloa were married yesterday afternoon, with Rev. S. K. Kamaoipili officiating. The witnesses were Harry K. Kaulaahua and Miss Lizzie K. Kaulaahua.

Frank Kaunui and Miss Elizabeth Ah Loy were married last night by Rev. S. K. Kamaoipili, assistant pastor of Kaunakapili Church, the witnesses being J. Chinito Moriama and Charles N. Kekoa.

Rev. Fathers Bruno, Anasthasius and Francis of Maui, and Brother Sylvester were passengers in the Claudine last night for Maui, after attending the annual retreat at the local Catholic Mission.

Among those entertained at dinner at the Pleasanton Hotel on Tuesday evening were Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Levy, J. Bayer and T. Wolf, in one party, while Mr. Hawkins was entertained by Dr. A. N. Oyen at another.

Fritz Eckart of Walluku, Maui, and Miss Virginia Correa of Honolulu were married on Friday by Rev. Canon William Ault of St. Andrew's Cathedral, the witnesses being William Eckart, Bertha Landgraf and Mrs. Alice Lee.

Among vacationists of the present day are Henry K. Pauhaui, of the board of education; Miss Grace Chan, executive secretary of the Y. W. C. A.; and Adolph Constable, chief bookkeeper of H. H. Heckfeld & Co., who is at Hauala.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sousa was christened on Thursday at the Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart, Punahoa, by the pastor, Rev. Father Stephen J. Alencastro, the god parents being Mr. and Mrs. John Bargas of Moanahu Gardens.

John Paka and Mrs. Mary Nahuina were made husband and wife last night at a ceremony performed by Rev. Samuel K. Kamaoipili, assistant pastor of Kaunakapili Church. The witnesses were David G. K. Kalauekaea and Mrs. Agnes Kalauekaea.

Joseph J. Fern, Mayor of Honolulu, has recovered from his severe illness of several weeks to such an extent that he was able to take the air in an automobile yesterday. Mr. Fern has not fully recovered yet, and the inroads of his ailment have weakened him to a great extent.

Judge Harry Irwin, district magistrate of Honolulu, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday from Hilo, whither he had been summoned by wireless earlier in the week owing to the serious illness of his brother, Dr. Fred Irwin of Oahu. The physician is now better and is recovering nicely.

Miss Mae R. Weir, stenographer of the board of health, expects to leave early in August in company with a party of women friends for a tour of the Island of Hawaii. They will visit the Volcano of Kilauea and other scenic points in the Big Island. Miss Weir is entitled to a month's vacation.

Louis K. Silva, deputy United States marshal left in the Mauna Kea yesterday afternoon for Hilo, to take charge of Max Weber, arrested recently in Hilo and now being held by the federal authorities for investigation. Deputy Marshal Silva will return with Weber in the Mauna Kea next Tuesday morning.

George Waipa, who says his age is not more than sixty-six and Mrs. Marie Kekahimoku, who bashfully admitted having seen three score springs, were married a week ago yesterday at the Catholic Mission. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Victorinus Chieson, the witnesses being Kamaoni and Theresa Akona.

James C. Davis, supervising principal of Honolulu and Oahu government schools, left in the Mauna Kea yesterday for Hilo and will spend a month in the Big Island, mainly at the Volcano of Kilauea. This is Mr. Davis' first vacation in thirty years, announced George S. Raymond, inspector general of schools.

J. Ashby Williams, of the art department of The Advertiser and his father, J. J. Williams, Honolulu veterinarian, returned in the Mauna Kea yesterday from a week's visit to Hilo and the Volcano of Kilauea. They report that Kilauea continues its great activity and that the volcano is visited daily by large crowds.

## FORBES WILL STILL DRAW HIS SALARY

Governor Blocks Inquiry As To Whether Or Not He Is Entitled To Receive It

Acting Attorney General Smith will hand down no opinion in the matter of the question raised as to whether or not Maj. Charles B. Forbes, superintendent of public works, is entitled to receive his salary for July from the Territory. This was learned definitely yesterday. Arthur A. Smith has been asked by the governor to hold up his opinion until the Governor hears personally from his cabinet officer, who is now in the mainland doing his bit for the country. This means, practically, that in failing to hear adversely from the acting attorney general, Auditor Hopkins will issue this month's salary worth in favor of Major Forbes, and probably many more to come.

It has been learned that within a few days Major Forbes' resignation will be received by the Governor, but that the Chief Executive will not accept it. He will hold it in abeyance until the officer returns from the mainland. As the Governor's term of office expires in December of this year, and Major Forbes will not return here before then, it is expected that Major Forbes' connection with the Territory will cease at the same time.

Forbes' resignation was expected to be in the hands of the Governor the first of July, but a month has gone by and it has not been offered. The Governor, it is confidently expected, will, when Mr. Forbes' resignation arrives, probably in a week or so, grant the official leave of absence. This being the case, Charles R. Forbes will continue as superintendent of public works, plus all the other positions which emanate from the office. The salary will go on, and it is expected that W. R. Hobbs will continue to act as acting superintendent of public works and acting chairman of the harbor board ad infinitum.

## BOURBONS CLEARING DECKS FOR ACTION

Legal Battle Over Patronage Appears Certain

Democrats are clearing their decks for action to force the Republican majority on the board of supervisors to confirm Mayor Fern's appointments. The Republicans are also getting ready for action, and a legal battle over patronage seems almost certain.

The Democrats came far enough out of their hood of secrecy yesterday to admit that they are resolved to take legal action and are only awaiting the report of H. Gooding Field, public accountant, who is auditing the books of the city and county in search of a deficit, before starting. Field was engaged by the Democrats.

Just how a deficit, if there is one, would hold the mayor's appointees in getting their job, is a question left unanswered by Pauahi Street. The Republican department heads expect to find Democrats waiting to take over the departments tomorrow, the day set by the mayor for the change in office.

## INTERNED GERMANS TO GO TO PLANTATION

Will Be Made To Work Until War Ends

Federal authorities announced yesterday that Karl Koesler, a German arrested at the Occidental Hotel, will be interned at the Kapiolani Sugar Company's plantation on Maui, together with five other alien enemies. The latter are seamen from German vessels and from American ships. They will be held on the plantation until the end of the war.

"We found that men were badly needed at Kapiolani plantation," said Marshal Smiddy yesterday, "and as the law provides that prisoners of war and interned civilians of an alien enemy may be put to work under certain conditions, we have decided to send these men to Maui. They will be kept busy at work for which they are fitted. If they can do nothing but wield a hoe then they will swing a hoe until the war is over. They will, of course, be paid for their work."

## TO JOIN BRITISH ARMY

Two sons of George Marshall, formerly the contractor for the Hilo breakwater job, have decided that their native country needs them, and have volunteered for duty with the British forces on the western front. They are Alan and George, Jr. They probably will be the first among the twenty-odd of Britishers who are to leave on the next steamer for the mainland and the army training camp. Alan Marshall was born in Australia, a third brother, will also go to the front as soon as his business affairs can be straightened out.

## BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headline to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what its name implies. For sale by All Dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

## SCHROEDER MAY BE HELD DURING WAR

May Be Interned, Even If Acquitted on Hindu Plot Charge on Which He Was Indicted

H. Augustus Schroeder, a German citizen and reservist, an employee of H. H. Heckfeld & Company and formerly secretary to the Tontoon consul here, arrested Saturday by District Attorney Huber on a Hindu plot charge from San Francisco, will not return to Honolulu for the period of the war at least, however his trial in San Francisco may turn out.

Such is the gist of the news which has just reached this city concerning the Germans who are charged with being implicated in the Hindu uprising plot, including Schroeder and Georg Rodiek, former German consul in Honolulu who surrendered himself to the San Francisco authorities Wednesday. "By this late news it becomes practically certain that if District Attorney Preston of San Francisco fails to secure a verdict against Schroeder, he will be turned over to the military authorities and may be interned for the period of the war as a dangerous and undesirable alien enemy."

Whether the same procedure would follow in the case of Georg Rodiek is not so certain. Rodiek is a naturalized citizen, and although under the notorious German law known as "Bul Twenty-five," dual citizenship is allowed the Kaiser's subjects for "business and commercial reasons," and secretly arranged, the prosecution would probably be called upon to establish such dual citizenship of Rodiek before internment.

But from the late San Francisco news there seems to be no question in Schroeder's case. Indeed, the military authorities are already attempting to get jurisdiction over his case and the cases of Franz Bopp, E. H. von Schack, Lieut. Wilhelm von Brincken and others, all of whom are charged with setting on foot a military expedition against British rule in India, and some of whom, including Bopp are already serving term in prison. These notorious San Francisco cases were arrested on a Presidential warrant and also under a bench warrant sued out by District Attorney John W. Preston. The military authorities insist that the Presidential warrant supersedes the bench warrant and that the prisoners should be turned over to them to be interned.

The question has been referred to Attorney General Gregory, and though he is allowing the military authorities to proceed, it is only with the reservation of right to interfere at any time to demand the prisoners to the military authorities.

Judge W. W. Morrow, of the United States district court at San Francisco, on July 17 continued all the Hindu-plot cases until July 31 for entering pleas to the indictments. Rodiek arrived in San Francisco last Wednesday and has been ordered to enter his plea with the others. He is out under bond of \$10,000. That is the minimum amount for bond allowed, the maximum being \$25,000.

Schroeder will sail tomorrow for San Francisco under \$10,000 bond for his appearance in the United States district court at San Francisco. It is expected that he will be arraigned at once and his bond fixed by the court.

A definite statement has not been made yet on the date the trials of the indicted persons will be taken up. It is thought likely they will be given right of way, which has been the practice there in cases of this kind.

The issuance of Presidential warrants for the arrest of the prisoners shows illuminatingly the importance attached to the cases, as such warrants are only issued in rare and grave instances and usually where the offense charged has a national significance.

## FO SUN, HONOLULU BOY, WINS HONORS

Son of Dr. Sun Yat Sen Will Arrive Here Soon On Way To Office in China

Fo Sun, a Honolulu boy, son of Dr. Sun Yat Sen who was provisional president of the Republic of China when it was first established in 1912, has been graduated, with high honors, from Columbia University, New York, with the degree of master of commercial science. News to this effect was received yesterday morning by K. L. Wong, from a Honolulu correspondent.

Having specialized in banking and public finance, Fo Sun will return to China and will probably enter the service of the Chinese bureau of communications. He left New York June 27 and the following day was joined by a party of friends, including Samuel S. Wong, at Buffalo, which left on a visit to the Niagara Falls. Wong, who is a graduate of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, is at present engaged as a chemist with the Smet-Belva Company, Syracuse, New York.

Mr. Sun left his friends at Niagara for Chicago on his way to San Francisco, where he has been spending a few days, and will arrive in Honolulu on August 3 in the Maui. He will remain here a few weeks, visiting his family and friends and will then leave for the Orient in the China Mail steamer China. Mr. Sun is a graduate of St. Louis College of this city and of the University of California, where he received his degree of bachelor of sciences in 1916. He has been very prominent in college activities and has won a high respect among his school fellows both here and in the mainland.